

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1891.

NUMBER 44

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Portuguese service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday, 4 A. FILLY, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, Travessa da Botica. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.

A. BRAVAKO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Candeal, No. 12. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Pousadas N. 9.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon, Office: 31, Rua dos Unives. Home, from 12 to 1 p. m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 9 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 53. Res. Rua Marquês de Albuquer. No. 27. Telephone 1178.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residência: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office, Rua do Ouvidor No. 145, hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine, Fevers, accoucheurs, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Unives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 1 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquês de Albuquer.

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial  
report and price current of the market, tables of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-  
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1891.

The action of the Chamber of Deputies in voting against all the inflation measures advocated by Mr. Mayrink and Minister Lucena, and in adopting a bill calculated to restrict the flood of paper currency which is sweeping over the country, can not be praised too highly. While the measure adopted does not go far enough and offers no good remedy for the evils already inflicted upon the country, it must be borne in mind that the Chamber has had to meet and overcome influences which thus far have never failed to win the blind support of public men, and it could not therefore risk success on debatable issues. The important fact remains, however, that Mr. Mayrink and his inflation party have been most signally defeated, and the subsequent scheme of the president of the Chamber, Sr. Matta Machado, to eventually block the bill with a veto and then defer all further action to next year by a decision that a vetoed bill can not be considered in the same session, was also defeated. This ought to settle the question of inflation for the present, unless the unexpected again happens by a defeat of the measure in the Senate. At the present moment it is confidently expected that the Senate will adopt the bill as passed by the Chamber. It is possible that amendments will be made, but the force of public opinion has become so strong against any further issues of paper money and against any further increase in taxation, that the Senate will hardly care to disregard it. What the President will do, however, can not be definitely predicted. He has thus far given an apparently unquestioning support to Minister Lucena in all his proposals, and it may be concluded that in this question he will act in accord with that minister's wishes. A veto will in all probability result, and then Congress will be called upon to show its mettle and independence. We are not at all sure that the two chambers will face the emergency as sturdily as the deputies have thus far met the influences brought to bear against the measure, but we shall soon see. If they can be made to see that the struggle not only concerns the redemption of the country from the evils of inflation and speculation, but that it also concerns the independence and dignity of the legislative branch of the government, they will probably stand by their action and compel the executive to obey their wishes. In view of the fact that they have

not only reason and public interests on their side, but also the almost unanimous support and approval of the business classes of the country, it is to be hoped that they will force the issue at once, and then compel obedience to their wishes. The country has been ruled and plundered by speculators quite long enough.

We are glad to say that there is one proposition of the minister of finance which we can heartily endorse—that of the lease of the Central railway. Whatever may be one's opinion on the question of state railways, there can be no disputing the proposition that a mixed system like that in existence here, is prejudicial in the highest degree. It must be admitted that in a few cases state control has been efficient and perhaps economical, but as a rule it is lax and wasteful, full of abuses for which there is no prompt remedy, expensive to the state, and oppressive to the public. On general principles, it is a serious mistake for the state to own and manage such properties, and in our opinion the experience here in Brazil is a striking proof of that proposition. In addition to the defects and abuses incident to the management of these roads by the state, there are other evils under the mixed system prevailing in Brazil which ought not to be overlooked. The Central is the most important railway in the country, and its example and interests are therefore paramount. The private lines which contribute to it as feeders, or which seek to compete with it, are all restricted in their action by the interests of this great road. More than once has the government interfered with the action of private companies to prevent reductions in rates, or extensions, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to this line. And more than once has the government refused to permit the construction of new lines between this capital and the interior because such competing lines would reduce the revenue of this jealously protected railway. It has therefore not only restricted the development of railway communication and obstructed the reduction of tariffs, but it has also led the state, backed by all its wealth and power, into an unjust and unfair competition with private capital and enterprise. This is in principle the worst feature of all. The state builds the line with loans, for which the whole country must pay, it employs an expensive staff and then grants them service pensions, for which the public treasury is also responsible. Such lines have no dividends to pay and no patrons to please. They act arbitrarily, and there is no remedy against their abuses except in the tortuous and irresponsible action of a ministerial department. The influence of such an enterprise upon private corporations can not be other than pernicious, for it destroys competition, checks private enterprise and creates a lower average of responsibility, energy and efficiency among employees than is to be found in private companies uninfluenced by official methods.

Asking from the general question of state railway management, there is a special question connected with the Central line which merits early consideration. The quantity of merchandise and railway material held in this port awaiting shipment up country, is something enormous. It is not only obstructing the commerce of the port, but it is causing serious losses to the enterprises in the interior which cannot get their machinery and material. The prejudice arising from the inability of the Central railway to carry the freights offered is simply incalculable, and as no steps are being taken to improve the situation it must be considered disastrous as well. The road is so badly and inefficiently managed that it is not worked to a half of its real capacity. And yet it is amply equipped to carry a much larger traffic than is now offering, and with a much smaller staff. The prime cause of the trouble lies in the inefficiency of a government staff, and in the lax administration of its working forces. A very large percentage of the employees hold their places through favor, and they are, therefore, more or less protected by influences outside of the actual administration. The pension business is also complicating matters, by which incompetent men continue to hold positions to the prejudice of everyone concerned except themselves. Worse than all, however, is the appointment of incapable men to positions of authority and responsibility which ought to be filled by experienced railway men. Whether the

service goes well, or ill, is all the same to such an official, and so the interests of the road and of the public are both sacrificed. How much of the desperate condition in which Brazil now finds herself, is due to the incapacity and apathy of such officials, no one can estimate, but that this is one of the prime causes of the trouble no one will contest. The Central railway ought to be worked night and day to relieve the really serious block which exists in this port, and if this can not be done by government management, then let us have the road transferred to the management of a private company.

### RIO CRICKET CLUB.

RIO CRICKET CLUB versus R. M. S. "CLYDE."  
The above cricket match was played at Paysandu field on the 12th October, 1891. The following is the score:

R. M. S. "CLYDE."

First Innings	Second Innings
T. Foley, b. Lopes..... 1 did not bat.....	1 did not bat.....
C. Pany, b. Lopes..... 5 c. Wheatley, b. E. Youle..... 2	
S. T. Hankey, b. w. h. b..... 4 c. Allen, b. E. Youle..... 19	
T. S. F. Farnum, out..... 2 b. Webb..... 43	
T. K. Farr, b. Lopes..... 1 b. Webb..... 5	
H. Bower, b. E. Youle..... 19 c. Webb, b. Lopes..... 0	
M. Vail, b. b. E. Youle..... 4 not out..... 12	
C. Taber, not out..... 5 b. Webb..... 10	
Spencer, b. Webb, b. E. Youle..... 0 did not bat.....	
Stark, c. Wheatley, b. E. Youle..... 1 did not bat.....	
Yule, not out..... 0 did not bat.....	
Bennett, not out..... 0 did not bat.....	
Extras..... 3 Extras..... 6	
Total..... 34	Total..... 87

### RIO CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings

A. M. Lopes, c. Toler, b. T. S. F. Farr..... 45
H. L. Wheatley, b. C. Pany..... 25
B. Allen, b. H. Bower..... 8
H. R. Youle, not out..... 6
C. Mully, b. Bower..... 5
C. Baker, b. Bower..... 0
B. Youle, b. Bower..... 0
E. Rankin, b. T. S. F. Farr..... 0
Metcalfe, b. do..... 1
T. L. Youle, b. Bower..... 0
Webb, not out..... 0
Extras..... 6
Total..... 91

### "COPIARANA AND LAHUA" vs. "THE WORLD."

The above cricket match was played at Paysandu field on the 25th October, 1891, resulting in a win for "Copacarana" team by four runs amidst great excitement. "The World" having 51 runs to make in one hour to win.

### "COPIARANA"

First Innings	Second Innings
A. C. Skeey, c. Lopes, b. Jones..... 9 c. Webb, b. Richards..... 3	
L. Jones..... 6 run out..... 1	
B. Jones..... 6 run out..... 1	
C. Mackintosh, b. Richards..... 19 c. Lopes, b. Jones..... 7	
H. Bame, b. Jones..... 0 c. Mully, b. Jones..... 7	
E. Youle, b. Richards..... 0 c. Jones, b. Richards..... 3	
H. Evans, b. Richards..... 3 run out..... 1	
F. S. Mully, c. Richards..... 2 c. Morgan, b. Richards..... 2	
B. Webb..... 2 c. Mully, b. Richards..... 2	
H. D. Fram, b. Richards..... 0 run out..... 0	
E. Youle, b. Richards..... 5 c. Webb, b. Richards..... 2	
C. Gorman, not out..... 9 b. Jones..... 3	
D. McNeill, not out..... 4 not out..... 3	
Extras..... 7 Extras..... 3	
Total..... 62	Total..... 25

### "THE WORLD."

First Innings	Second Innings
Metcalfe, b. E. Youle..... 5 b. E. Youle..... 1	
Richards, b. Wheatley..... 5 b. w. b. Wheatley..... 4	
H. Allen, not out..... 0 b. Wheatley..... 4	
Webb, b. Wheatley..... 5 c. Gordon, b. Wheatley..... 5	
R. Morgan, b. E. Youle..... 9 run out..... 0	
Mully, c. Youle, b. Webb..... 2 not out..... 2	
G. E. Cox, b. F. Youle..... 0 c. Mackintosh, b. Wheatley..... 13	
E. Jones, b. E. Youle..... 0 b. F. Youle..... 0	
A. Wyatt, not out..... 1 c. Gordon, b. Wheatley..... 2	
W. H. Ashbrook, b. E. Youle..... 0 c. Skeey, b. E. Youle..... 0	
A. Lopes, not out..... 2 b. E. Youle..... 0	
Extras..... 0 Extras..... 9	
Total..... 37	Total..... 46

### TRADE RELATIONS.

On the 28th ult. the following message from President Deodoro was read in the Chamber of Deputies:—

Messrs. the members of the National Congress:—The interests of the countries that cultivate extensive commercial relations with Brazil are burdening the principal articles of Brazilian production to such an excess, that steps are requisite for the determining of reciprocity as an incontestable right.

Whereas our tariff openly and spontaneously favored the importation of the merchandise which forms the most valuable industries of the Argentine Confederation and of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, one and the other have increased to an exceptional degree the import duties on Brazilian sugar, ram and tobacco, giving to these duties a character clearly prohibitive.

They have approximated the duty on Brazilian tobacco to that on Havana, they have equalized it

to that on Virginia, and they have favored Paraguayan tobacco. It seems manifest that the intention is to close those markets to tobacco of Brazilian production, and to give to that of Paraguay the position occupied by the former, greatly to the detriment of industry and trade in various states of the Brazilian federation, and especially in Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul. And this has been understood by Paraguay, for the government there, in a recent circular, urges the farmers to plant tobacco on a large scale, and has just promulgated a restrictive law on the exportation of this article, which would certainly not have been done had not the favors granted in the referred to markets allowed the imposition of such an onus on the producer.

However, it results from such measures that the Brazilian product, subjected to the principal River Plate markets to duties equal to those on the highest mercantile goods, unable to obtain the prices of the latter, will be forced to accept exclusion and fly from such markets, because it cannot compete under the excessive charges, so unjust and disproportionate. Next, the already very high duties on Brazilian rum have been increased; defavorable analysis of it have been made, and they have excluded, under any duty, alcoholic liquids of Brazilian production, including the artificial. The efforts of the Brazilian representatives have been fruitless to persuade them from so aggressive an expedient.

On another side, France taxes Brazilian coffee to such a degree as to exclude it also from the French markets, where, as in those of all Europe, it has always been immoderately moderated, for, by means of a disorganizing speculation, low grades produced by other countries are made to pass as derived from Brazil, and the better qualities of our product are sold under foreign denominations. The tax as at present established thus burdens Brazilian coffee with over 100%, whereas by the Brazilian tariff on goods of French production the duties do not exceed 40%. The disproportion is enormous!

Notwithstanding this, much more considerable is the result of the increase of duties at the River Plate.

There are contained in a great series of documents, which are at the disposition of Congress, properly docketed in the departments of foreign affairs and of finance, furnished by the various consular representatives, detailed and complete reports upon these subjects, and invaluable proofs of the unequal, offensive and prejudicial position imposed by the retained in countries upon goods of Brazilian production.

Once conciliatory means—and these have a limit fixed by national dignity—are exhausted, there remains to us only a modification of our tariff, placing the products of the industry of those countries in the same position which they have created for those of our industry and in the proportion of imperative compensations.

It would be, however, of the greatest convenience to authorize the government hereafter to make, for the benefit of the products of the said countries, such alterations as circumstances advise in order that we may promptly correspond to the reciprocity which we ask, whenever they may imprint upon them tariffs the necessary dispositions that merchandise of Brazilian production will be taxed on the footing of perfect equality with similar goods produced elsewhere, and in conformity to the maximum on the various markets subject to those countries, such a position as may be determined by consumption.

In this manner the relations of our international traffic will follow natural progress, as imposed by the most salutary principles of right which universally control them and by the most respectable interests of the nation, without being exposed in expedients and artificial measures, which may be suggested by any thoughtless policy hostile to the Brazilian republic; expedients the more unjust as they are unprovoked.

It, on the contrary, from Brazil such injustice had proceeded, which reveals not only discourtesy, but also assumes the character of a provocation, and must be considered as to its effects, at once prejudicial to its industries and to the moral prestige of the nation, repulsive would not have been delayed.

The National Congress will, however, decide as it considers most opportune in its wisdom, thus rendering a distinguished service to the republic.

Federal Capital, October 27th, 1891.

Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca.

Baía de Lucena.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Santa Fe colonists are trying to secure gold for their produce.

—The new budget authorizes an increase in the Argentine army to 8,300 men. It will be difficult to find a valid excuse for such a step at the present moment.

—The Argentine "nationalists" have at last announced the candidacy of Gen. Roca for the presidency. The object of the recent break with Mitre can now be clearly understood.

—It looks very much as though the recent revolution in Montevideo was organized by Col. Martinez and two other officers for the special purpose of entangling some of the *blanco* leaders. There must be a very high sense of honor among Uruguayan officers.

—The expenditure for this year is estimated to reach \$100,000,000 m/n, while the revenue will not exceed \$60,000,000. The minister of finance and our Argentine contemporary in the press are beginning to understand that the *Herald* has been teaching them for years, that an augmentation of import duties leads inevitably to a reduction of consumption and to an increase of smuggling and of frauds upon the revenue. Without a great reduction of expenditure there will be a still larger deficit next year. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 24.—*Senate*.—Senator Americo Lobo moved to inquire of the President of the republic whether the state legislature and chief of police in Rio Grande do Norte have restricted the liberty of the press; whether telegraph and postal communications are interrupted between Rio and the capital of Alagoas, and whether it is true that the president of the municipal council of the city has written a letter suggesting the forcible liquidation of companies that deal in food products. The vote on the bill for the organization of the federal district was concluded. The budget of the navy department was voted in 2nd discussion. On motion of Senator José Hyacintho the bill reorganizing the federal judiciary was referred to a special committee. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Aristides Lobo, speaking on the Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of interior, said that apparently the Chamber is considered an assembly of lunatics, whatever it votes is either amended by the Senate or vetoed by the President. Deputy Zama introduced a bill providing for the pay of congressmen during the prolongation of the session. The Chamber concurred in all but two of the Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of interior. The budget of the department of finance was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara moved that the committee on legislation be instructed to report on the regulations issued by the government on joint-stock companies, indicating the action it believes the Chamber to take in view of this encroachment on the functions of Congress.

OCTOBER 26.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted the motion presented by Senator Americo Lobo on the previous day, and rejected the bill annulling the regulations issued by the government on joint-stock companies. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget of the department of agriculture was partly voted in 3rd discussion. The Chamber voted Deputy Alcindo Guanabara's motion offered on the previous day.

OCTOBER 27.—*Senate*.—The budget of the navy department was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The vote on the budget of the department of agriculture was concluded. The bill on banks of issue was voted amid much excitement in 3rd discussion. At one time the Chamber became so noisy that the president suspended the sitting. A substitute bill introduced by Deputy Pires Ferreira was rejected by 109 votes to 27. An amendment for collecting half the import duty in gold was rejected, as was likewise an amendment for establishing free banking. An amendment authorizing the government to negotiate loans for accelerating the redemption of treasury notes was passed, and there was also passed an amendment limiting the issue of paper money of all kinds to the amount now in circulation.

OCTOBER 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Americo Lobo introduced a bill signed by himself and others on joint-stock companies. The budget of the war department was voted in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—A message was received from the President of the republic, who asks for retaliatory measures towards Argentina and Uruguay on account of the exorbitant duties which those countries collect on Brazilian rum and tobacco, and towards France which taxes excessively Brazilian coffee. By a vote of 77 to 33 the Chamber sustained its amendment on the Senate bill regulating the trial of the President of the republic. The bill on pay of congressmen was voted in 2nd discussion. The budget of the department of public instruction was partly voted. The budget committee reported on public revenue, recommending an increase of 60% in import duties on certain merchandise and 50% on tobacco and cigars, on all the rest. It also recommends other new taxes. It estimates that the sum of 65,128,120\$ can be obtained from these sources and that the total revenue for 1892 will amount to 207,292,120\$.

OCTOBER 29.—*Senate*.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved for the appointment of a joint committee for the purpose of inquiring into the manner in which the Lloyd Brasileiro is executing its contract with the government. The motion was carried, and Senators Widenkoff, Camillo Barbells and the author of the motion were appointed on the committee. The Senate voted the budget of the war department in 3rd discussion, and the extradition bill in 2nd discussion. On motion of Senator Elyseu Martins the bill on the organization of the federal district was referred to a special committee, on which were appointed Senators Quintino Bocayva, Joaquim Felício and the author of the motion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—By a vote of 64 to 46 the Chamber passed a motion of Deputy Bevilacqua for the discussion of the bill vetoed by the President of the republic. This vote was in opposition to a ruling of the chair, which claimed that they can not be passed over the veto during the same session. The vote on the budget of the department of public instruction was concluded.

OCTOBER 20.—*Senate*.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti spoke on affairs in Rio Grande do Norte. In that state, he said, the legislature has enacted a law abolishing the liberty of the press and is now engaged in preparing laws granting exclusive privileges for making farinha and for selling meat and milk. He advises the people of the state to resist the execution of these laws. The Senate sustained its amendments to the budget of the department of interior, one by a vote of 36 to 8, another by a vote of 43 to 1, and the third by a vote of 38 to 7. The discussion of the bill on extradition on motion of Senator Gomezsousa, was postponed for 24 hours. The bill on joint-stock companies was voted in 1st discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Ottonio, in speaking on the budget of the department of finance, expressed his regret that the committee failed in making greater reductions in the estimates of expenditures, leaving a deficit that has to be met with the product of new taxes to the amount of 70,000,000\$. He does not consider it just to ask the people for this additional 70,000,000\$ for the benefit of placemen. He called attention to the abuses that have been committed in retiring public employees with pay. Even the infant department of public instruction has already got retired employees. If this is not scandalous, he

does not know how to classify it. The president of the Chamber, Councillor Matta Machado, obtaining the floor, said that the Chamber having reversed the decision of the chair in regard to vetoed bills, he considered it due both to himself and to the Chamber to tender his resignation. His example was followed by the other officers of the house. In the debate which ensued Deputy Severino Vieira offered a motion expressing confidence in the officers of the house and requesting them to withdraw their resignation. Deputy Zama opposed the motion and offered a counter-motion accepting the resignation of the officers of the house and expressing regret at being deprived of their valuable services. Deputy José Mariano proposed both motions and moved to postpone the consideration of the vetoed bills to the next congressional session. The motion of Deputy Severino Vieira was carried by a vote of 86 to 32. Returning to his chair, the president thanked the house for the mark of confidence and proposed that the committee on legislation should be asked to report on the proper interpretation of Art. 136 of the rules. The proposal was rejected by a vote of 58 to 53. Deputy José Mariano demanded a re-count, which after a heated debate between this deputy and others, the chair declined to grant. In announcing that the house would proceed with business, the president declared that on the following day the Chamber would elect its officers.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The French population of S. Paulo is estimated at 3,000.

—It is stated that the national marines at Pará are very dissatisfied.

—Mr. Luiz Targuim had a very warm reception on his return to Bahia.

—Senator Martin Francisco has withdrawn his resignation of his seat in the S. Paulo senate.

—Deputy Jaguaribe has resigned his seat in the S. Paulo legislature, being disgusted with politics.

—A general strike among conductors, drivers, carmen and porters is expected to take place today at Santos.

—On the 28th ult., the steamer *Gutty* was wrecked on the Penelo bar. The passengers were saved but the vessel is a total loss.

—We knew it would come to this. The supply of parchment at S. Paulo law school is exhausted and the public can now breathe a sigh of relief.

—At Bahia on the 28th ult., there was a collision between the steamers *Aracuan* and *Ritana*. Both steamers, which belong to the Lloyd Brasileiro, were badly damaged.

—In Campanha, Minas Geraes, the merchants have issued "shin-plasters" for making change; but some of the merchants refuse to accept the tickets issued by others, the public is subjected to much annoyance.

—In the Pernambuco chamber of deputies a bill has been introduced authorizing the lease of the island of Fernando de Noronha. The government will possibly take it and establish there a boarding-house for *copistas* and "sebastianists."

—On the subject of the supreme court of the state of Rio de Janeiro is advertising for the assistant-solicitor of the state. He says he wishes to give that functions certain legal documents and is not able to do so because he does not know where to find him.

—On board the German steamer *Lepzig* the surgeon, an officer, and four seamen were taken with yellow fever between Rio and Bahia. Two of the seamen have died and were buried at sea. Several other cases appeared after the steamer's arrival there. Quarantine was imposed.

—On the night of the 26th ult., in Bahia, a false alarm of fire was given, and in the midst of the crowd that gathered, and the excitement and confusion that ensued, repeated cries were heard of "Long live D. Pedro III!" "Long live the Princess Imperial!" "Long live the Monarchy!"

—The coasting steamer *Aymoré* struck on the "Cavalo" rock, at the entrance to the harbor of Victoria, on the evening of the 28th ult. The steamer *Rio de Janeiro* has been sent to her relief, and it is expected will be able to save the cargo and possibly the steamer. The *Aymoré* belongs to the Lloyd Brasileiro.

—Some one sent the vicar of Santo Amaro, S. Paulo, a box of cigars loaded with dynamite. As the vicar does not smoke and as he felt some distrust of a present coming from an anonymous source, he threw the cigars into the fire, when they exploded, scattering the fuel about the room and wounding a child that was sitting there.

—We thought that the events which occurred some time ago in Pernambuco would check the mania of municipal councils for changing the names of streets. It is evident, however, that we were mistaken, for the council of Niterói is now busily engaged in this work. As an single street there was considered worthy of bearing Gov. Portella's name, the council has added to Rua do Presidente Domício and gives the governor's name to the spliced street. To the mutilated fraction of Rua do Presidente Domício, resulting from the amputation, it gives the name of João Clapp, which is that of its own president.

The republic of Nicaragua is renewing its efforts to induce immigration into that country. The government has re-affirmed the decree of 1885, giving to each immigrant family proceeding to become naturalized, 120 acres of uncultivated land. Single men will receive sixty acres, and the immigrants will enjoy the rights of naturalized citizens and be exempt from military service. Absolute titles will be given after a residence of ten years. Intending immigrants are required to bring with them papers from the Nicaraguan consul at the port of embarkation.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—A decree of the 31st ult., approves the surveys of the extension of the Baturo railway (Ceará) from Quixadá to Quixeramunim.

—Some of the planters residing near Piedade and Itamaraty, Minas Geraes, sent part of their coffee to Porto Nyon on pack-animals and shipped part by the Leopoldina railway. The coffee, carried by the pack-animals reached the market in time to get the benefit of the high prices ruling some time ago and was sold for 14\$500 an arroba; that shipped by the railway only reached market after the decline in prices and brought only 9\$800.

—It is stated that the president of Minas Geraes has decided to retain the sums due from the state to the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro until that company settles the claims against it for compensation for losses occasioned by irregularities in its freight service.

—At a meeting held in S. Paulo on the 30th ult., the shareholders of the Paulista railway company decided to purchase the Rio Claro railway for the sum of 2,800,000, to be paid in debentures drawing 5% interest. The shareholders also decided to increase the capital of the company to 60,000,000\$. As part of the revenue of the works of the company will be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the debentures, and the sums so paid will be credited to the holders of the new shares to be issued for the purpose of increasing the capital. In the issue of these shares the present shareholders of the company will be preferred. The length of the Rio Claro railway is 400 kilometers in operation, 40 in construction, no whose survey has been contracted and 207 projected. Its net revenue for the last year was 3,349,000\$. The president stated to the shareholders that the government had declined to permit the increase of the capital of the S. Paulo railway to 7,000,000, and consequently the board of directors decided from its intention of proposing the purchase of that road.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The chief of police has closed the Pronton Pluminense.

—The price of beef is expected to rise in a day or two to 12\$00 per kilo.

—Deputy Assis Brazili still insists on the acceptance of his resignation.

—On the 29th ult., President Deodoro took a walk on Rua do Ovidor.

—The subscription for the family of the late Dr. Silva Jardim amounts to 88,998\$500.

—Visconde de Pelotas and Gen. Antonio Main Guelho arrived in this city on the 29th ult.

—On the 28th ult. a finger was found lying on the pavement on Rua da Cotovella. Perhaps it was drunk.

—It is certainly beginning to look as if the coming revolution here is not to be so peaceful as the last one.

—The government has appointed a commission to investigate the alleged frauds in the Santos custom-house.

—The Portuguese government has conferred upon Mr. E. P. Wilson of this city the title of Comde de Wilson.

—Visconde de Leopoldina has given the *Faz* 10,000\$ to distribute among 1,000 poor families in sums of 10\$ each.

—President Deodoro has vetoed the bill defining the crimes for which the President of the republic is subject to impeachment.

—The members of the municipal council protest against the monotonous language of Deputies Aristides Lobo and Thomaz Delfino.

—The *Tempo* says that if the government is afraid to arm the national guard it is advisable to dissolve that dangerous band of warriors.

—A large steam launch is nearly completed at the Ponta da Areia ship-building yards for custom-house service. It is to be called the *Lucena*.

—On the 29th ult., at 10 o'clock p.m., Mr. Clement H. Wilson was attacked and severely wounded in Tijuca by five unknown persons.

—The Civil Court has ordered the Portuguese consul in pay within 9 days to the estate of Joaquim Pereira da Silva the sum of 3,400\$736.

—A New York telegram of the 31st ult. reports the loss of the Royal Mail steamer *Mauret* near Panama. The wreck was caused by a sunken rock.

—Law No. 22 of October 24th, authorizes the President of the republic to organize a general plan of the telegraph lines of Brazil, including projected extensions.

—The meeting of the "Congreso Operário" was dissolved by the police on the night of 29th ult. The "republic" does not approve of such manifestations of freedom as these.

—Barão de Jacuay protests against the suppression of the transatlantic service of the Lloyd Brasileiro. He considers that a Brazilian line of steamers would be most useful in case of war.

—The *Diário do Commercio* thinks that exchange is a wooden horse filled with "sebastianists." We suppose, then, that if you drew on the elation at sight he would refuse to accept on the plea of *Tinco Dinheiros*.

—It is stated that the contract of Dr. Ferreira de Araujo and Engineer Engliani for retooling and extending Rua do Senhor dos Passos has been transferred to the Companhia União Industrial dos Estados do Brazil.

—A New York telegram of the 31st ult. announces the organization of a steamship company in that city, with a capital of 53,000,000, to run a line of six steamers and several sailing vessels between the United States and Brazil.

—In order to be in fashion we wish to suggest that the wrecks along the coast during the past week were due to "sebastianist" plots.

—A serious accident occurred on the Central railway yesterday between S. José dos Campos and Jacarey, state of S. Paulo. The express train, which was behind time, jumped the rails on a curve. Thirteen persons were killed and 40 wounded.

—Brazil is becoming essentially a titled republic, which is synonymous with equality and fraternity. In our opinion Portugal is seeking to undermine the republic by granting titles and decorations to its guest an extent, and should therefore be classified among the "sebastianists."

—It is reported that the city authorities have resolved to close the openings in the sea wall along the Praia do Flamengo, which were left for the convenience of bathers. The people of Rio de Janeiro are learning rapidly what it is to have as irresponsible city government.

—President Deodoro has signed the bill passed by Congress for reorganizing the federal administration. The law substitutes the present departments by the following:—Finance, justice and interior, industry, means of communication and public works, foreign affairs, war, navy.

—Where does Minister Lucena get his information as to the percentages of duties imposed on imports? He says that the tariff on goods of French production does not exceed 40 per cent. If we are not mistaken, the actual invoices will show over three times that rate on many articles.

—At the election of officers in the Chamber on the 31st, to fill the vacancies caused by Matta Machado's resignation, the latter was again a candidate, but was defeated. The new president is Deputy Bernardino de Campos, of São Paulo. The Chamber is to be congratulated on this change.

—Deputy Lopes Trovão has published a card to the effect that he would have voted against pay for the extra session had he been present in the Chamber when the vote was taken. But why was he not present? There are altogether too many legislators loafing about the streets when Congress is sitting!

—The refusal of the employees of a prominent drug store on Rua do Ovidor to open its doors for the relief of a wounded man on Thursday night last, is occasioning some very sharp criticism, and with good reason. The physician or druggist who refuses to grant assistance at such a time cannot be denounced too severely.

—If the River Plate authorities have been compelled to exclude Brazilian liquor from those markets on account of the artificial persons so openly manufactured and protected here, would it not be better to suppress these prison factories rather than to retaliate. Brazil may prefer the artificial liquor, but she can hardly be justified in forcing it upon her neighbors.

—At the suggestion of Deputy Costa Machado the Chamber of Deputies resumed a few days since to hold sessions every day, Sundays and holidays included, up to the 15th inst. On Sunday, however, only 20 deputies were present at the hour, the originator of the motion being among the absentees. An hour later 89 members were present, but a quorum was still lacking.

—In permitting the transfer of the Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro to the Empresa de Obras Publicas the government requires an additional trip every month on the northern line without increase of subsidy. This trip, which will not be governed by schedule as to days of arriving and sailing, will be between this port and that of Pará, there respective steamers touching at Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, Ceará and Maranhão. On the river line between Montevideo and Cuyabá the company is to make a reduction of 30% in freights.

—It appears that the Petropolis diarists were so much pleased with the efforts of two policemen to clear the Rua da Franklinia of a "block" on the 29th ult. that they at once took up a subscription and presented them with a couple of gold watches. In turn every policeman will look to the generous-hearted diarist for a gold watch, or a diamond pin, whenever he does his duty. It must be confessed, however, that it is so unusual a sight to see a policeman doing anything to assist traffic in our crowded streets that the diarists are quite excusable or showing so much enthusiasm.

## BIRTH.

On 22nd October, the wife of Frank Tyrrell Wilcox, of Bahia, of a daughter.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The *Economiste Français* attributes the fall of exchange to the excessive issue of bank notes.

—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti has presented an inflation substitute for the banking bill in the Senate.

—Brazilian funds suffered a serious decline in London during the past week, the 1889 loan falling to 64%.

—The government has decided that the Banco do Brazil is not subject to the inspection of the official board of supervisors.

—The budget voted by the legislature of Espírito Santo, fixes the expenditure of the state at 1,668,354\$ and estimates the revenue at 1,717,300\$.

—Those who believe in the surplus are finding it difficult to explain why taxes are to be increased and why the minister so much needs at least 50 per cent of the import duties in gold.

—Gen. Benigno Vasques and Capt. José da Cunha Pires wish to be bank directors, but the minister of war informs them that it is contrary to law for officers of the army to hold such a position.

—In the Rio Grande do Sul legislature the budget committee reported on the 27th ult. making reductions of the amount of 300,000\$ in the estimates presented by the president of the state. The expenditure is fixed at 4,471,000\$ and the revenue is estimated at the same sum.







October 31st, 1891.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
40,000	400,000\$		Ag. Col.az. de Vassoucas		200\$	190,000	
			At. e Vig. d'Alumina	43000—July 00		190,000	
25,000	7,000,000		Carm. de Alumina	1000—Jan. 91		210,000	
300,000	300,000		Com. e Ind. de		200		
	738,000	1,900	Com. e Ind. de	1000—Jan. 91	60	59,000	240,000—
10,000,000	4,000,000		Emp. de Ilhas Publicas	10 1/2—Jan. 91	80		147,000—150,000
	550,000		do 7 series	10 1/2—Jan. 91	170	87,000	
15,000,000	1,500,000		Estac. de C. de		40	31,000	
20,000,000	4,000,000		Flum. de	2 800—July 91	60	17,000	16,000—16,000
40,000,000			Ind. e Col.az. do Brazil		100		
1,000,000	1,000,000		Ind. e Vig. de Macaé		100	180,000	
20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	Ind. e Vig. de Minas	1000—Jan. 91	200	155,000	
50,000,000	50,000,000		Melhoramentos no Brazil	6 000—Jan. 91	100	30,000	158,000—160,000
20,000,000	19,000,000		do do Rio	11—Jan. 91	100	30,000	13,000—31,000
20,000,000	1,000,000		do de S. Paulo		80	36,000	35,000—
1,000,000	1,000,000		Nacional de Oleos	5 000—Jan. 91	70	20,000	
25,000,000	5,000,000		Nov. Era Rural	1000—Jan. 91	70	20,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000		Nov. Min. de	5 000—Aug. 90	120	180,000	
600,000	470,000		Phosph. de Cal.		15	20,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000		Saneamento de Rio	1250—Jan. 91	40	38,000	
1,000,000	400,000		Serv. de Mar. e	8 000—Jan. 91	100	50,000	43,000—
10,000,000	9,000,000		Torres Bradeira	3 600—Jan. 91	80	25,000	
300,000			União		200	250,000	

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made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the  
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